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482/805 DWPI - (C) Derwent

AN - 1985-300422 [48]

XA - C1985-130085

XP - N1985-223609

TI - Mandrel alloy for drilling and expanding seamless steel pipe - comprises carbon, chromium, nickel, molybdenum and tungsten, cobalt, copper, titanium and/or zirconium, silicon and/or magnesium

DC - M27 P51 P52

PA - (SANY-) SANYO TOKUSHU SEIKO KK

- (HOKO-) SHIN HOKOKU SEITETSU KK

NP - 2

NC - 1

PN - JP60208458 A 19851021 DW1985-48 9p *

AP: 1984JP-0064475 19840331

- JP89007147 B 19890207 DW1989-09

PR - 1984JP-0064475 19840331

AB - JP60208458 A

Mandrel alloy consists (by wt.) of C 0.14-0.18%, Cr 1-3%, Ni 1-9%, Mo and/or W 0.3-3% in total, Co 1-2%, Cu 1-2%, Ti and/or Zr 0.2-0.5% in total, Ni/Cr=1-3, and Si below 1.5% and/or Mn below 1.5% as deoxidising agent, and balance Fe and incidental impurities.

- ADVANTAGE - Increased durability. (0/6)

の日本国特許庁(JP)

10 特許出願公開

⑫公開特許公報(A)

昭60-208458

@Int_Cl.4		識別記号。	庁内整理番号	© 2	沿	昭和60年(198	5)10月21日
C 22 C B 21 B B 21 C C 22 C	25/00 3/02		7147—4K 7819—4E 6778—4E 7217—4K	客査請求 4	ħ	発明の数	1	(全 9 頁)

維目なし鋼管の穿孔および拡管用芯金合金 ❷発明の名称

> **204** 爾 昭59-64475

照 紹59(1984)3月31日 の田

川越市仙波町1丁目3番13号 70発明 埼玉県比企郡小川町大字原川320番地の10 の発明 者 79元 姬路市館房区中島字一文字3007番地 山陽特殊製鋼株式会

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外2名

誰目なし頻管の穿孔⇒よび拡管用芯金合金 2.特許請求の経歴

1. 皮量ででが Q.1 たいし Q.2.5 %、 Cr が 1ないし3が、NIが1ないし9が、Mo およびW のいずれか1残または2種合計でG3ないし3 ヺ、Coがlないし2ゟ、Cuがlないし2ゟ、Ti かよび Zr のいずれか 1 想もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 多、 投部 Pe かよび不可避的な 製量不 植物からなり、且つ Ni/Cr の重量比の値が1か 63である総目なし頻繁穿孔やよび拡響用合金。

2 さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤として 81が重 量で1.5 多以下、Maが1.5 多以下の例れかまた は叫者を含有するととを特徴とする特許請求の 範則制」以配収の芯金合金。

3.発明の評組な説明

との発明は中央丸蔵歯片から総目なし頻管を 製造する級に用いられる穿孔かよび拡管用芯金 杉成のための合金材料に関するものであって、

軽顧昭59-11899号(特別昭60- -号)発明になる合金をさらに改良したものであ

上記先出顧明親書にも記載されているように、 一般に難目なし頻管穿孔用の芯金は、規料圧延 ロールによって国転および前進する、およそ 1 2 0 0 ℃に加熱された中央丸形側片に能方向 **化圧入されて、とれによって興管の勢方向の穿** 孔が行われる。またとのようにして穿孔された 州管社、阿様に傾斜圧延ロールによって回転シ よび前進する拡管用の別の芯金が、およそ1000 でに加熱された鋼管の穿孔内に圧入されること **ドよって、その拡管が行われる。**

その結果、穿孔かよび鉱管用の芯金の装置に 高温をよび高圧力が作用して、芯金の製画には 摩頼、芯金材の塑性洗動によるしわ、部分的な 俗願損傷、るるいは曽材との銭付きによるかじ りや耐れが発生し、とれらによって起る芯金の 変形および損傷が進行して、比較的短便用問数 のうちに芯金の海合が誰とてその使用が不可能

6 t t .

学孔別(または拡智用) 芯金の表面に生する とれらの損傷を防止するために、芯金を形成す る合金に要求される特性は損傷の種類によって 次のように異なる。

- (1) 以終およびしわの発生防止のためには、 合金の高温度における根核的数度が高いことが 必要である。
- (2) 制れ発生防止のためには、常識における 合金の機械的強限と仲展性が高いことが必要で ある。
- (3) 部分的な解験損傷の発生防止のためには、 芯金合金の組成のうち、地金への形解度の小さい合金元素の能加をできるだけ少なくして、候 関制新や粒界新出によってとれらの合金元素が 粒界に制折して、部分的な観点低下かよび粒界 靴化の生ずるととを防止することが必要である。
- (4) 給付きによるかじりや割れの発生を防止 するためには、スケール付け処理によって、 芯 金の表面に断熱性と質療性とを有する融密セス

ケールが適度の厚さK形成されることが必要で ある。

既述の特別的59-11899号発明の目的は、地金への部解皮が少なく、粒界場折して部分的な溶解技像の原因となるCと、スケール付け処理の膜に形成されるスケール層をあくするCrとをできるだけ少なくし、N1,MoシよびWの固溶体硬化により常温かよび高温皮にかける機械的強度を高めることによって、耐用反が従来のものよりも特数に使れた穿孔用芯金を得ることにあった。

との目的は、重量ででが 0.1 ないし 0.2 5 多、Cr が 1 ないし 3 多、NI が 1 ないし 9 多、Me かよび W のい ナれか 1 独もしくは 2 独合計で 0.3 ないし 3 多、 残部が Pe かよび不可避的な 扱景不純物からなり、 且つ NI/Cr の産量比の値が 1 ないし 3 の組成を有する合金を用いることによって達成された。

本発明の目的は、上記作順昭 5 9 - 1 1 8 9 9 号発明の合金をさらに改良して、穿孔用芯金の

耐用度をさらに向上させ得るよりな合金を得る ことにある。

との目的は、上記既発明にかける合金の成分 組成のものに、さらに重量で Co を1 ないしょう、 Cu を1 ないしょう、かよび Ti かよびZr のいずれ か 1 様もしくは 2 値の合計を C. 2 ないし C. 5 が の制合で追加税加するととによって進成された。

なか、前妈既出版発明の場合と門様に、上記の本発明における合金組成のものに、必要に応じて通常の以改剤として 1.5 が以下の 81、もしくは 1.5 が以下の Ma、あるいはこの両者をさらに 追加船加し得るものとする。

次に、本発明になる合金にかける各成分の組成組織税定理由について、特別組59 - 11899 号別組券がよび関節にかける記述と一部重複させながら散明をする。

では、地金に図修し、あるいは図修設以上のでは熱処型によって様々な類様を示すことによって、合金の常電⇒よび高温での機械的強度を向上させるので、合金の強度向上に最も有効な

元票である。しかしたがら、Cがわまり多くなると、とくにCrと共存する場合には、Crの楔化物が粒界に折出して粒界単化をひき起したり、またとの炭化物はMo 中Wを地会よりもよく副帮吸収するので、Mo 中Wの新加による地会の国際強化効果を終するなどの逆効果をも併せて持つものである。

本発明になる芯金用合金は、芯金の部分的な 前級損傷を防止する見地から、従来のとの機合 金と異なり、常番かよび高電度における伝統的 強度を主として固帯体硬化によるととにしているので、この含有量はできるだけ低い方が低い しい。しかしながらあまりこの含有量が低いNI含 有量を出る必要を生じ、とれては経済的にコスト高となる。またこ含有量があまりにも低い と附続の機動性が減少し、従ってその飼造性が 悪化する。

本発明になる芯金用合金にかいては、C含有量の下限値は、上記の経済性と典単性との観点。

からとれず 0.1 乡とし、上限能は穿孔用芯金の 部分的耐切防止の観点からとれを 0.2 5 乡とした。

81 は、一般の規限別として、合金の規模調整用に必要に応じて合金に添加されるが、 Si が 多過ぎると合金の個性が低下するとともに、 穿孔用芯金の表面に断熱性と胸骨性を有する緻密なスケールを付着させるために加される一般のスケール付け処理時に、スケール中にファイヤライト(FeU-SIO₂)を生成してスケールを脆弱にする。

よって BI 含有量の上限値を 1.5 % 化定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Ma も一数の販設剤 として、合金の製成調整用 化必要に応じて合金に設加される。そして Ma が多遊ると Bi の場合と同様にスケールを聴算に する。

よって Ma 含有量の上別値を 1.5 ぎと定めた。 下限については別に制限はない。

Cr かよび NI の成分範囲設定理由については、

両成分の比律が度要であるので、両者をまとめ て説明をする。

NIはCと使化物を形成することなく地会に全部固存して、固治体硬化によって常温かよび高温度にかける機械的強度を高めるのに有効を元素である。然しながら、NI社Crに比べて高低であるので、NIだけで常温かよび高温度にかける

合金の機械的強度を高めるとコスト高となり、 またCr と共存する場合ほどには高い機械的強度 は初られない。また、NI の添加は、Cr 添加の場合に比べて、スケール付け処理による付着スケ ール層が多くなる弊害ははるかに少ない。

上記の見場から、スケール層の単さを稼くしないためにCr含有量の上限を3mとし、下限は設体的強災を補死するためにこれを1mとした。またNiは扱政的強災を高めるために、その含量をCr含分類の1倍から1倍、すなわらNi/Crの取出比の値を1ないし3と定めた。

NI/Cr 比の気を1ないし3と足めた視数を影

1 図か上び第2 図の1 組の自線図、ならびに約3 図か上び第4 図の1 組の自線図を用いて説明する。第1 図は Cr 含有量が1.4 %の場合の常温にかける合金の機械的強度に及ぼす Ni/Cr 比の影響を示す曲線図、第2 図は同温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響曲線図、第3 図は Cr 含有量が2.8 %の場合の常温にかける同様の影響曲線図、第4 図は同温度 9 0 0 ℃にかける同様の影響曲線図である。

これらの自想図から得るように、穿孔用芯金の計用度の低下をもたらす損傷の一つである割れを防止するのに必要な常識の引張強さかもちない。NI/Cr 比が1以下では引張強さがもちないしらのは/m² であって強度不足でもり、NI/Cr 比が3以上では伸び率が着しく低下しなの一つの防止には不適当である。また損傷の他の一つであると会表の関係をける引張強さは、NI/Cr 比が3以上では5.2 ないし5.3 な/m² となっくのの強度不足であるとともに、伸び率が等しく低

下するのが刊る。

以上の結果から判断して、本発明になる芯金合金中のNI/Cr 比の値を1 ないし3 の範囲で選ぶことに定めた。

Me およびWは合金地金に関係し、あるいはこと結合して世化物を形成して、とくに合金の高温度における機械的強度を高めるのに有効な元素である。反面、Me およびW含有量の増加はスケール付け処理により芯金投面に生成付着を企りが開放した。本発明になる芯金合金の制度は低低的性質に及ぼす Me およびW が加めたできる。以及性の例が能を図れている。この自動のは Cr 含有量が 2 8 %、Ni/Cr 比が 2 0 の場合、以及性の分別がある。 W・または Me とWの分別性の変化が、合金の引張り強さおよび伸び本に及ぼす影響を示するのである。

との動製図によると、Mo およびWの何れか1 はもしくは2 独合計の終加量が0.2 ラミでは高 強引張り致さの向上に効果がない。しかしなが 5、との新加針が0.3 がから1.5 ままでは終加 量の増加とともに引張り強さは緩やかに増加し、 転加量が1.5から20多まででは引張り強さは 転加量の増加とともに急激に増加する。そして 20多以上の転加では引張り強さは丹び緩やか た増加に転するのを見ることができる。

本発明合金によって製作された恋金によって 1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形制片を穿孔 する場合に、穿孔される個片の材質が単なる皮 紫鋼であるならば、Mo かよびWのいずれか1 祖 もしくは2 組合計の添加量が1.5 が以下の本発 明合金による穿孔用芯金で十分に従来の芯金の 耐用度を上超るととができる。しかしながら、 穿孔される個片の材質が1.3 がクロム網もしく は2.4 がクロム側のような特殊側である場合に は、Mo かよびWの何れか1 独もしくは2 独合計 の最加量は1.5 がから3.0 がまでであるととが 必要である。

従って、本発明になる合金にかける Me かよび W のいずれか 1 種もしくは 2 種合計の系加量は、 とれを 0.3 ないし 3 ぎと定めた。

Co は一般の従来第、もしくは本発別になる芯金合金のような低合金側に添加される元素のうちで、例の購入性を低下させる唯一の元素である。

穿孔用芯金は、1200で近傍に加熱された中央丸形領片中に圧入されるので、穿孔直接の穿孔用芯金の摂回温度は1200でから1300で近傍に、投資から約5m内部では800で近傍に、 そしてさらに内部では700で以下の温度となる。

とのような状態に加熱された恋金は、 穿孔底 使に樹水によって常穏にされたおおれたな例片中に圧入され、 とうしによってから よび奇却が繰返される。 との練返しによってお 金の装面に細かい 鬼甲状の割れが生じて、 とれ が装穿孔パイプの内面に圧延度を発生させる。 のである。 との鬼甲状の割れは主として加熱冷 却の輸送しによって生ずる熱応力に基因する。

一般に競入性が低く、協入安康のない場合の 側体の熱心力は、側体の表面では圧縮応力が、 例体の中心部では引張応力が発生する。とれに 対して、焼入性が高く、焼入皮腫が生する場合の側体の熱応力は、その表面では引援応力が、その中心部では圧離応力が発生する。すなわち両者の場合に熱応力の分布が逆転するのである。そして、一般に表面が圧細応力となる焼入炭型のない加熱冷却の繰返しの方が亀甲割れの発生が少ない。

施入性の大小は、丸神網片を水焼入れしたのち、その断面硬度を制定し、硬度がロックウェルでスケール40以上になる硬化層の厚さると丸神の半径。との比率 d/rを以てこれを扱わけととができる。ナなわち d/r値が小さくなる程焼入性が低下することを表わす。

本発明合金による半径25mの丸御を水焼入れした場合の4/r値に及ぼすCe 成分含有量の影響の一例がある間の曲線関に示されている。との角線関から、Ce が1.75%までは焼入性の低下が顕著であるが、Ce が1.75%を越えるとその効果が少ないととが利る。

よって本発明合金の Co 統加量の下肢は、純入

住低下の効果の見地から18とし、上限は、経 肉的ドコスト高となる創化は焼入性低下の効果 があまり得られない見地からこれを28とした。

Cu 比地会中に数据に折出して、常識の引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。また既述した断熱性と調育性とを有するスケール付けの処理の際に、スケール道下の地会中に含化されて、スケールの地会への密着性を改善するのにも有効な元素である。しかしながら、設加量が15以下では常識の引張強さの向上は少なく、設加量が多過ぎると、スケール直下に含化されたCu が高温度で地会の結晶粒界に及調して、芯会の表別部を数据にする。

よって本発別合金における Cu の前加量下級を 1 ぎとし、上版を 2 ぎとした。

Ti かよび Zr は Cr よりも優先してでと結合して 世代他を形成する。 そして Ti かよび Zr の世代物は Cr の世代物とはちがって、地会中に均一に分散すること、 かよび高温度にかける地会中への背解皮が Cr の世代物に比べて振めて小さい

ととから、粒界の部分的な融点低下かよび粒界の酸化を軽減するとともに、高温度にかける引張強さを高めるのに有効な元素である。さらに、Cr よりも優先して炭化物を形成するのでCrの炭化物量が減少する結果、Cr 炭化物中に吸収されるCr, W かよび Me が減少し、従ってこれらの元素の地金中の機度が高くなって、固溶体硬化によって合金の高温度にかける引張強さが向上する。しかしながら、Ti かよび Zr のが加量が多過ぎると、合金を大気中で溶解する場合に、著しく溶過の旋動性が減ぜられ、本金製作の際に偽造性を寄するととになる。

よって本発明合金にかけるTiかよびZiO1 組むるいは2組合計の設加量の上限を0.5%、 下限を0.2%と定めた。

以上、離日なし側管の穿孔用芯金合金ドついて述べたが、阿抜管用芯金合金ドついても全く 穿孔用芯金合金と同様であるからその説明を省略する。

次に実施例について説明をする。

本発明になる弾孔用芯金合金の実施制例の組成を約1表に示す。影1表には先発明である件 観昭59-11899号発明になる合金、かよび従来公知のこの復合金の組成をも併記してある。

部1投化示された組成の各合金を素材として、JIS-Z-2201の規定化よる10号常温引援試験片、JIS-G-0567号の規定化よる高温度引援試験片、かよび直径が69m/m、72m/m、かよび75m/mのアツセルミル用字孔芯金をそれぞれ被作した。高温度引援り試験は温度900ででかりか55の歪返肢でかとなわれた。これらのご会を用いて、実際化JISのSUJ2種(Cめ15、Cr約1.5)のペアリング傾材(いわゆる高炭素クロム軸受け解材)をアツセルミルを用いて来れば敏を行った。これらの耐用度は穿孔用芯金とは当りの平均穿孔本数で扱わされている。

新2 製に見られるように、本発明になる合金 の常型かよび高温度にかける機械的強度は、従 来公知のこの値合金の1.5倍ないし3倍、特別的59-11899号発明合金のそれらとはほぼ内等もしくは扱うか大きいことが利る。そして、本発明合金で製作された恋金の前用度は、公知の合金のものの2ないし5倍、特別的59-11899号発明合金のものの1.5ないし2倍となっているのを見る。この本発明合金による恋金の耐用度が増大しているのは、合金のCo板加による恋金表面の亀甲割れの減少、Cu版加によるスケールの告帯、Ti および Zr の版加によるスケールの告帯、Ti および Zr の版加による以化物の粒昇偏折防止の緒効果によるものである。

加 1 秋 合金の組成表 (重量を)

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C	81	Ma	Cr	NI	M.	W	P	3	c.	Ce	TI	1 2,	INK.	P.
	۱.	A 1	0.1 8	0.58	0.6 2	1.5 8	3.0 6	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 6	0.018	1.0 2	1.1 4	0.2 4	-	1.9 4	政策
実		* 2	0.1 8	0.6 2	0.6 4	1.5 8	3.1 0	0.48	-	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.18	110	0.2 6	0.22	1.9 6	
		• 3	0.16	0.7 1	0.7 1	1.5 2	3.1 0	0.44	-	0.024	0.018	1.1 2	1.84	-	0.28	204	
Ä		• 4	0.17	0.6 4	0.6 8	1.54	3.0 8	0.43	-	0.024	0.0 2 2	1.0 8	1.8 7	0.18	02 5	2.00	,
M		• 5	0.1 7	0.6 2	0.5 9	2.5 4	5.98	0.5 0	0.73	0.026	0.016	1.5 6	1.0 6	0.3 2	-	2.3 5	
ð		* 6	0.1 5	0.62	0.5 7	24 9	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.68	1.0 6	-	0.29	239	
œ			0.1 8	0.6 6	0.60	2.5 2	5.9 5	0.4 6	0.7 6	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	1.70	1.5 4	0.2 5	0.1 8	2.3 6	•
		* B	0.1 6	0.5 8	0.5 6	252	5.9 6	0.4 8	0.7 4	0.0 2 5	0.018	1.48	1.46	0.1 7	0.1 8	2.3 7	,
.	_		0.24	0.6 9	0.7 2	251	5.9 4	0.5 2	0.7 5	0.0 2 6	0.0 1 9	1.5 2	1.9 4	0.23	0.2 0	237	•
	野斯坦五九		0.17	0.6 2	0.6 8	1.34	3.9 0	0.4 2		0.0 3 0	0.0 2 4	•	-	-	-	2.91	,
٤l	<u>Ş</u> .	2	0.1 7	0.5 8	0.6 2	256	6.2 3	0.48	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	-	-	-	-	2.43	
	갼	3	0.1 4	0.60	0.54	2.85	5.8 3	0.4 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	-	_	-	-	2.0 4	,
	<u></u>	·	0.1 6	0.0.0	0.5 2	252	3.8 7	0.4 0		0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	1	_		1.4 8	
	九九号	5	0.1 7	0.6 8	0.5 4	139	1.46	0.43	-	0.0 2 6	0.0 1 8	-	1	-	•	1.0 5	,
	Ŷ	6	0.1 8	0.7 0	0.6 8	2.58	6.2 1	0.4 0	0.3 2	0.0 2 4	0.016	-	-	•	-	2.3 2	•
٦	発明	7	0.1 5	0.5 7	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.5 0	0.7 3	0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	-	-	•	-	1.6 2	,
-	食食		0.1 5	0.5 6	0.64	1.55	2.7 5	0.4 7	1.6 2	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	-	-		-	1.77	•
1	Δ.	3Cr-1NI		0.6 4	0.6 6	155	2.6 8	0.60	202	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6		-	-	-	1.73	•
-1:	73	阿	0.3 2	0.74	0.6 2	3.0 5	102		-	0.0 2 6	0.020	-	-	-	-	0.3 3	,
	金	1.5Cr-0.75N1	0.2 3	0.6 1	0.6 8	1.6 4	0.68	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 8	_		0.4 1	

加 2 提 解 . 格 地

		•	常量の機	械的性質	300.05	数据的性質		
			引張強さ	神び事	引製強さ	仲び半	穿孔管材	耐用度
٠.	-	·	(4/4)	. (59	(4/4)	69	0 # 黄	(穿孔本数/1個)
	I _	A 4 1	1 2 5.6	5.6	7.8	1 2.4	ペアリング網	20~ 70
夹	ļ.	2	1 2 5.0	5.8	7.8	1 0.8	•	20~ 70
	_	. 3	1 2 6.0	5,6	7.4	1 4.6	,	20~ 70
_	ļ	- 4	126.8	5.4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
Ħ	L		128.4	4.8	8.2	8.6	,	50~120
☆	ļ	. 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8.2	8.4	,	50~120
	ļ	<u> </u>	1 2 8.6	4.6	8.G	7.8		50~120
Ê	١.		1 2 9.0	4.2	8.7	7.2	,	50~120
	ļ _	. 9	1 2 8.0	4.2	8.4	7.0	•	50~120
	43		101.0	2 0.0	7.9	3 1.2	,	20~ 50
t	聖	2	125.2	5.4	7.3	1 2.0		20~ 50
ĸ	大	3	1 2 1.6	7.0	7.8	9.2		20~ 50
			1242	7.2	7.2	1 1.4	,	20~ 50
7)	숫	<u>5</u>	6 0.2	2 9.5	7.0	5 8.0	,	20~ 60
•	九岁	- 6	1369	4.8	8.0	8.5	,	30~ 50
è	录	-	1 1 7.0	1 0.Z	8.5	7.5		30~ 60
	り合	8	110.%	10.9 .	1 5.0	7.0	,	30~ 60
	\$	9	1 2 3.0	6.8	1 6.0	6.0		30~ 60
	公知	3Cr-1Nf M M	6 3.0	1 6.0	5.2	4 8.2	,	10~ 30
	金金	15Cr-0.75NI	6 1.8	2 1.6	5.8	5 2.6	,	13~ 35

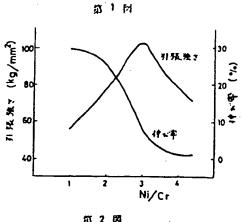
4. 関節の前型な鮮明

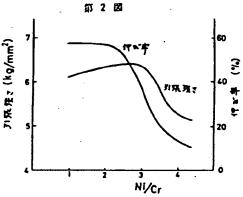
記1 図は本発明台並のCr 含有量が1.4 多の場合の電視侵域的性質に及はす Ni/Cr 度量比の影響を示す機能図。

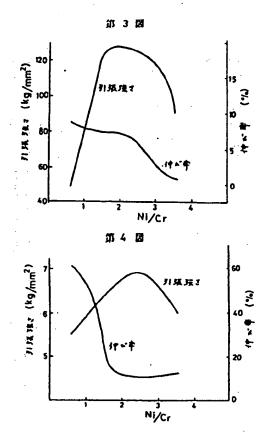
知3 附は木祭明台会のCr 含有量が2 8 多の場合の常温機械的性質に及ぼす NI/Cr 直量比の影響を示する解例。

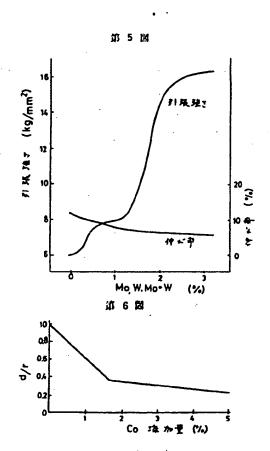
和 4 以は本張明合金ので、含有量が2 8 多の場合の異語 9 0 0 でにかける機械的性質に及ぼす NI/で、承祉比の影響を示す機能的。

約6回は本発明合金の婦人性に及ぼすCo数加の影響をがす典型制である。









手統補正書

ருகுர் ம்ல்Ω். ∩ந13 மு

特許庁長官 忠 哲 學 版

1. 水件の表示

N/ 5 9 - 6.4 4 7 5 €

2. 発明の名称

軽目なし損勢の挙孔かよび拡撃用芯金合金

3. 補正をする者 事件との関係 特許出加人 所報 開 製 鉄 株式 会 計 (ほか1名)

4. 代 黑 人

作所 東京開始(東ノ門) 「日本海5号 第17年で本 高級では 〒166 年 46 05 (542) 3 1 8 1 (大代表) 色流学 氏表 (544) 分相比 鈴 江 武 企 FD武士

5. 自発描正

60. 2. 14

6. 細正の対象

191 **A**M

加正の門等
 (1) 特許請求の範囲。別額管全交を別証の通り訂正する。

(3) 明知者中、下紀の打正を行います。

4. 4日下から9行、「Cが0.1ないし0.25%、」を「Cが0.14ないし0.18%、」と訂正。

6 頁最下行、「報点」を「実験的見地」と 訂正。

へ 7頁1行。「Q.1%」を「Q.14%」と訳 正。

ニ 関系2行。「独点」を「実験的見地」と訂 正。同行「0.25%」を「0.18%」と訂正。

・ 均原3行、「た。」の次に「(後掲表施例 参照)」を挿入。

~ 19月かよび20頁のそれぞれ第1表かよ び第2表を別紙のとかり訂正。

第 1 岩 合全の組成者 (倉景 1)

				C		81	Mn	Cr	NI	Mo	W	P	8	C.	Cu	71	Z,	NVC	
		A .	1	0.1	8	0.68	0.62	1.5 8	3.0 6	0.42	-	0.026	0.018	1.02	1.1 4	0.24		1.94	M 8
×	.		2	0.1	8	0.62	0.64	1.5 8	3.10	0.48	<u> </u>	0.0 2 7	0.0 2 0	1.1.4	1.10	0.2 6	0.22	1.0 6	-
		٠	3	0.1	6	0.71	0.71	1. 5 2	3.10	0.44	<u>-</u> _	0.024	0.018	1.12	1.84	•	0.28	2.0 4	•
m			4	0.1	7	0.64	0.68	1.5 4	3.0 6	0.43	-	0.024	0.022	1.08	1.87	0.1 8	0. 2 6	200	
0			. 5	0.1	7	0.62	0.59	2.5 4	5, 9 8	0.50	0.7 3	0.026	0.016	1.56	1.0 6	0.3 2	-	235	-
₽		•	6 .	0.1	5	0.62	0.57	2.4 9	5.9 6	0.48	0.76	0.0 2 4	0.016	1.6 8	1.0 5	• •	0.29	239	-
ļ		. •	7	0.1	8	0.66	0.60	2.5 2	5. 5	0.4 6	0.76	0.026	0.020	1.70	1.54	0.2 5	0.18	2.3 6	-
		٠		0.1	6	0.58	0. 5 6	2.5 2	5.96	0.4 8	0.74	0.025	0.018	1.48	1.4 6	0.1 7	0.18	2.3 7	-
#		K	. 1	0. 1	7	0.62	0.68	1.3 4	3.90	0.42		0.030	0.024	-	<u>. </u>	-	. -	2.91	١.
ᄩ			2	0.1	7	0.5 8	0.62	2.56	6.23	0.4 B		0.0 2 8	0.018		-		<u>-</u>	2.4 3	
M I	⁻		3	0.1	Ī	0.60	0. 5 4	2.85	5, 8 3	0.42		0.0 2 8	0.0 1 8	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>			2.04	•
,			4	0.1	6	0.8 0	0.52	2.6 2	3.8 7	0.4 0		0.0 2 6	0.0 2 0	<u>-</u>	-	•	• .	1.48	١.
솔길	ĩ (5 .	0.1	7	0.68	0.54	1.3 9	1.4 6	0.43	<u> </u>	0.026	0.018		-	-	-	1.05	1
19 元	3		6.	0.1		0.70	0.6 B	2.6 8	6.21	0.4 0	0.32	0.0 2 4	0.0 1 6	. .	-			2.3 2	١
6			7 -	0.1	Ĭ	0.57	0.6 2	1.7 5	2.84	0.50	0.73	0.026	0.0 2 0	<u> </u>		-	-	1.62	١.
•	١.		· ·	0.1	5	0.58	0.64	1.5 5	2.7 6	0.47	1.62	0.0 2 8	0.0 2 2	Ŀ	-	<u>.</u>	-	1.7 7	1
2		Cr-	N N	0.3	2	0.74	0.6 2	3.0 5	1.02	-	-	0.026	0.0 2 0	-	-	-	-	0.33	-
9	1.5	Cr-(Vi	0.7 5 N I	0.2	3	0.61	0. 6 B	1.6 4	0.68	0.1 2	-	0.0 2 8	0.016	1.2 6	1.0 6	-	-	0.41	١.

		常息の最	板的性質	900 01	维拔的性質		
		ち妊娠形	仲び平	引强强者	仲び率	穿孔管片	射用度
		(Kg/gd)	N	(Kg/ml)	,	の対策	(穿孔本数/1 個
	A 1.	1 2 5.6	5. r	7. 8	124	ペアリング側	20~ 70
~ _	2	1 2 5,0	5. 0	7.8	1 0. 8	,	20~ 70
I	a 3	1 2 6. 0	5. 6	7.4	1 4.6	<i>w</i>	20~ 70
_	• 4	1 2 6.8	5. 4	7.6	1 1.8	,	20~ 70
70	• 5	1 2 8.4	4.8	8.2	8. 6	.*	50~120
•	a 6	1 2 7.8	4.6	8. 2	8. 4	,	50~120
	7	1 2 8.6	4. 6	8. 6	7. 8		50~120
2 .	• 8	1 2 9.0	4. 2	8. 7	7. 2	•	50~120
	K 1	1 0 1.0	2 0.0	7. 9	3 1.2		20~ 50
出発	2	1 2 5. 2	5. 4	7.3	120	,	20~ 50
1	3	1 2 1.6	7. 0	7.8	9. 2	•	20~ 50
: ا	4	1 2 4.2	7. 2	7.2	1 1.4		20~ 50
伙	5	6 0.2	2 9. 5	7. 0	5 8.0		20~ 50
登	6	1 3 6. 9	4. 8	8.0	8.5		30~ 50
躺	7	117.0	1 0. 2	8. 5	7.5	-	30~ 60
	8	110.4	10.9	15.0	7.0	-	30~ 50
公知	3Cr-1Ni 與 解	6 3.0	1 6.0	5. 2	. 4 8.2	•	10~ 30
₽	1.5Cr-0.75NI 约 拘	6 1.8	2 1. 6	5. 8	5 2 6		13~ 35

2. 特許請求の報酬

1. 瓜似ででが 0.1 4 ないし 0.1 8 %。Cr が 1 ないし 3 %。 Ni が 1 ないし 9 %。 Moかよび W のいずれか 1 種または 2 種合計で 0.3 ないし 3 %。Coが 1 ないし 2 %。 Cuが 1 ないし 2 %。 Ti かよび 2rのいずれか 1 組もしくは 2 種合計が 0.2 ないし 0.5 %。 提部 Peかよび 不可避的な 微比不純物からなり。 且つ Ni/Cr の 配位比の値が 1 から 3 である雑目なし 興管の穿孔かよび 佐 替用合金。

2. さらに必要に応じて脱酸剤としてSIが登 分で 1.5 %以下、Mnが 1.5 %以下の何れかまた は両者を含有することを特徴とする特許請求の 範囲第 1 項 紀載の恋金合金。

(19) Japan Patent Office (JP)

(11) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication S60-208458 (12) Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (A)

		Classification Inte	rnal Office		
(51) Int (c1.4:	Symbols: Reg	gistration Nos.:	(43) Disclosure Date: 2	October 1985
C22C	38/52		7147-4K	, ,	
B21B	25/00		7819-4E		
B21C	3/02		6778-4E	,	
C22C	38/52		7217-4K	•	
	Request i	for Examination: Submitte	d Number	of Claims/Inventions: 1	(Total of 9 pages

Title of the Inv		
(22)	Filing Date: 31 March 1984	
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	•	Shikama-ku, Himeji City
Agent:	Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney	(and two others)
	(21) (22) Inventor: Inventor: Inventor: Applicant: Applicant:	(22) Filing Date: 31 March 1984 Inventor: Saburo Kunioka Inventor: Kazuo Kawaguchi Inventor: Katsu Yoshii Applicant: Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd. Applicant: Sanyo Special Steel Co., Ltd.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

2. Scope of Patent Claims

- 1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.
- 2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an alloy material for forming a core metal for piercing or expansion when manufacturing seamless steel pipes from solid round billets, and further improves the alloy in the Patent Application S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] (Unexamined Patent Application Gazette Number S60 [i.e., 1985]) invention.

As recited in the Specification of the aforementioned antedated application, generally, a core metal for piercing a seamless metal pipe is pressed lengthwise by a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C that advances and rotates due to an oblique rolling roll, and piercing is thereby made in the axial direction of the steel pipe. A pierced steel pipe pierced in this manner can be expanded

by a separate core metal for expansion that advances and rotates similarly due to an oblique rolling roll being pressed in the pierce hole of the steel pipe heated to approximately 1000°C.

As a result, high temperature and a high stress act on the surface of the core metal for piercing or expansion, abrasion on the surface of the core metal, wrinkling due to plastic flow of the core metal material, partial melting damage, or galling or cracks due to seizures with the pipe material occur, deformation or damage to the core metal occurring thereby proceed, the life with the number of uses of the core metal is comparatively shortened, and the use becomes impossible.

The properties demanded of an alloy to form a core metal in order to prevent such damage that occurs on the surface of core metal for piercing (or expansion) differ as follows according to the type of damage.

- (1) In order to prevent the occurrence of abrasion or wrinkling, the mechanical strength of the alloy needs to be high at high temperatures.
- (2) In order to prevent the occurrence of cracks, the mechanical strength and extensibility of the alloy need to be high at ordinary temperatures.
- (3) In order to prevent the occurrence of partial melting damage, it is necessary to prevent partial lowering of the melting point and grain boundary embrittlement from occurring by adding as few alloy elements with a low melting point to the bare metal as possible in the composition of the core metal alloy, and segregating these alloy elements by grain boundary using solidification segregation and grain boundary separation.
- (4) In order to prevent the occurrence of galling and cracks due to seizures, a fine scale needs to be formed with an appropriate thickness having thermal insulation and lubrication on the surface of the core metal due to scale attachment.

The object of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention described above was to obtain a core metal for piercing markedly superior in duration compared to conventional core metals by increasing the mechanical strength and ordinary and high temperatures using solid solution hardening of Ni, Mo and W, grain boundary segregating and decreasing as much as possible the quantity of C which is a cause of partial solution damage and the quantity of Cr which thins the scale layer formed during scale attachment, and decreasing the solubility in the bare metal.

This object was achieved using an alloy having, by weight, {A}¹ 0.1 to 0.25% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a composition with a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

The object of the present invention is to further improve the alloy in the aforementioned Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention, and obtain an alloy for piercing whose durability is further improved.

This object was achieved by adding to the component composition of the alloy of the aforementioned invention additives in a ratio of, by weight, 1 to 2% Co, 1 to 2% Cu, and 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr.

Similar to the aforementioned antedated application invention, the additives of either 1.5% or less of Si and 1.5% or less or Mn or both may be added as ordinary deoxidizers according to need to the alloy composition of the present invention mentioned above.

Next is a description, which duplicates some of the above description, of the Specification and Drawings of Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] for the range limitations of the composition of each component in an alloy of the present invention.

C is an effective element for improving the strength of an alloy because it increases the mechanical strength of alloys at ordinary and high temperatures by exhibiting various aspects when C is melted in bare metal or undergoes heat treatment above the solution point. However, if there is too much C, and particularly when co-existing with Cr, the Cr carbide separates at the grain boundary, causing

¹ [Translator's note: Braces indicate sections subject to the amendment following the patent added by the translator for ease of reference.]

grain boundary embrittlement, and the carbide dissolves and absorbs more Mo and W than the bare metal, so the reverse effects such as solution strengthening effects of the bare metal due to adding Mo and W are caused.

An alloy for a core metal according to the present invention differs from this sort of conventional alloys from a perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal, and solid solution hardening is mainly used for mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures, so it is desirable to have as little contained C as possible. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained C is too little, a need arises to increase the quantity of the contained Ni to maintain the required mechanical strength, and this is economically costly. Also, if the quantity of contained C is too little, the liquid fluidity decreases, and the castability thereby worsens.

For an alloy for core metal according to the present invention, the lower limit value of the quantity of contained C was set to {C} 0.1% from the aforementioned {B} perspective of economy and castability, and the upper limit value was set to {D} 0.25% from the {D} perspective of preventing partial melting damage to the core metal for piercing. {E}

Si is added as a general deoxidizer to alloys according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy, but if there is too much Si, the toughness of the alloy decreases, and fayalite (FeO·SiO₂) is generated in the scale, embrittling it during general scale attachment performed to cause a fine scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal for piercing.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Si was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

Mn is also added to alloys as a general deoxidizer according to need to adjust the deoxidation of the alloy. When there is too much Mn, the scale is embrittled as with the case of Si.

Thus, the upper limit value for the quantity of contained Mn was fixed at 1.5%. There is no particular limitation on the lower limit.

The comparative rhythm [sic]² of Cr and Ni is important, so the reason for the range limitation of the Cr and Ni components is given together.

Cr is an effective element for increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as increasing the resistance to oxidation of an alloy when it is melted in the bare metal or combined with C to form a carbide. Nevertheless, when the quantity of contained Cr is too high, the thickness of the scale layer generated during general scale attachment to cause a scale having heat insulation and lubrication to attach to the surface of the core metal become thinner due to an increase in the oxidation resistance, and, of the damage described above which is caused to the core metal, galling due to seizure of the pipe material occurs frequently. Further, if the quantity of contained Cr is too low, the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures is decreased, and abrasion, wrinkles and cracks occur due to insufficient strength in the core metal.

Ni is a useful element for dissolving entirely in the bare metal without forming a carbide with C, and increasing the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures due to solid solution hardening. However, the price of Ni is high compared to Cr, so increasing the mechanical strength of the alloy at ordinary and high temperatures with only Ni is costly, and a mechanical strength cannot be obtained that is as high as when coexisting with Cr. The adverse effects of the attachment scale layer becoming thinner due to scale attachment are far less with adding Ni than with adding Cr.

Accordingly, adequate mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures as well as a scale layer with an appropriate thickness was given to the core metal alloy, and in order to maintain economy for the alloy, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures was supplemented and the quantity of added Ni was reduced by making Ni which can increase the mechanical strength without thinning the scale layer the main component and adding thereto Cr within the tolerable limit.

From the aforementioned perspective, the upper limit of the quantity of contained Cr was set to 3% so as to not thin the thickness of the scale layer, and the lower limit was set to 1% to supplement the

² [Translator's note: "comparative rhythm" is a typographical error for "proportion" in the Japanese source.]

mechanical strength. The quantity of contained Ni was fixed at three times the quantity of Cr, or in other words, the value of the ratio of Ni/Cr was 1 to 3, in order to increase the mechanical strength.

The basis for fixing the Ni/Cr ratio value of 1 to 3 is next described using the set of curved line drawings Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 and the set of drawings Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Fig. 1 is a curved line drawing indicating the effects of the Ni/Cr ratio on the mechanical strength of an alloy at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 1.4%; Fig. 2 is a curved line drawing similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900° C; Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at ordinary temperature when the quantity of contained Cr is 2.8%; and Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram similarly with the effects at the same temperature of 900°C.

As can be seen from these curved line diagrams, the pulling strength and elongation percentage at the ordinary temperature needed to prevent cracking, one of the damages causing lowering of the duration of core metal for piercing, is ill-suited for preventing cracks when the Ni/Cr ratio is less than 1 as the pulling strength is inadequate at 45 to 50 kg/mm², and when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3 as the elongation percentage is lowered markedly. Also, it can be seen that the pulling strength at high temperatures necessary for preventing abrasion and wrinkles on the surface of the core metal, another type of damage, is inadequate at 5.2 or 5.3 kg/mm² when the Ni/Cr ratio is more than 3, and the elongation percentage is markedly decreased.

A determination was made from the above results to fix the selection of the value of the Ni/Cr ratio in a core metal alloy according to the present invention to a range of 1 to 3.

Mo and W are effective elements for increasing the mechanical strength of alloys particularly at high temperatures by being dissolved in an alloy bare metal or being combined with C to form a carbide. On the other hand, increasing the quantity of contained Mo and W makes the scale layer generated so as to be attached to the surface of the core metal through scale attachment fragile. An example of the effects of adding Mo and W on the high temperature mechanical properties of a core metal alloy according to the present invention is shown in Fig. 5. This curved line drawing indicates the effect on the pulling strength and elongation percentage of the alloy caused by a change in the total quantity of Mo, W or both at a testing temperature of 900°C with a Ni/Cr ratio of 2.0 and a CR volume of 2.8%.

According to this curved line diagram, there is no effect of increasing the high temperature pulling strength until the total additive quantity of either one or two of Mo and W is 0.2%. However, with an additive quantity of 0.3% to 1.5%, the pulling strength gradually increases with the increase in the additive quantity, and with an additive quantity of 1.5 to 2.0%, the pulling strength increases rapidly with the increase in the additive quantity. At more than 2.0%, it can be seen that the pulling strength once again changes to a gradual increase.

With a core metal manufactured according to an alloy of the present invention, when piercing a solid round steel billet heated to approximately 1200°C, if the billet material being pierced is simply carbon steel, a core metal for piercing according to an alloy of the present invention having an additive quantity of less than 1.5% of a total of one or two of Mo and W adequately exceeds the durability of a conventional core metal. However, for a special steel such as when the material of the steel billet to be pierced is 13% chrome steel or 24% chrome steel, an additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W of 1.5% to 3.0% is required.

Accordingly, the additive quantity of a total of one or two of Mo and W in an alloy according to the present invention was fixed at 0.3 to 3%.

Co is an element added to low alloy steels such as a core metal alloy according to the invention or a general carbon steel which is unique for lowering the hardenability of steel.

A core metal for piercing is pressed in a solid round billet heated to approximately 1200°C, so the surface temperature of the core metal for piercing immediately after piercing becomes approximately 1200°C to 1300°C, from the surface to approximately 5 mm inside becomes approximately 800°C, and the inside becomes less than 700°C.

A core metal heated to such a state is cooled to ordinary temperature with water immediately after piercing, and is then pressed again in a new billet; such heating and cooling is repeated in this manner. Through such repetitions, thin tortoise shell type cracks occur in the surface of the core metal, and this causes rolling marks to occur on the inside surface of the pierced pipe. Such tortoise shell type cracks originate in heat stress caused mainly due to the repeated heating and cooling.

In general, the heat stress of a steel body with a low hardenability and no quenching abnormalities causes compression stress at the surface of the steel body and pulling stress at the center of the steel body. In contrast to this, the heat stress of a steel body with a high hardenability and with quenching abnormalities causes pulling stress in the surface and compression stress at the center. In other words, the distribution of the heat stress switches. In general, repeatedly heating and cooling without compression stress becoming quenching abnormalities in the surface leads to less tortoise shell cracks.

The cross-section hardness of a round bar steel billet is measured after it is quenched in water, and the size of the hardenability can be expressed as the ratio d/r where d is the thickness of the hardened layer whose hardness is 40 or higher on the Rockwell C scale and r is the radius of the round bar. In other words, the smaller the d/r value, the lower the hardenability.

An example of the effect the quantity of the contained Co component has on the d/r value when a round bar with a radius of 25 mm according to an alloy of the present invention is quenched in water is shown in a curved line diagram of Fig. 6. From this curved line diagram, it can be seen that the lowering of the hardenability is remarkable until Co reaches 1.75%, and that the effects decrease when Co exceeds 1.75%.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Co in an alloy of the present invention was set at 1% from the viewpoint of the effects of hardenability lowering, and the upper limit was set to 2% from a perspective that little hardening lowering effects are obtained for the economic increase in cost.

Cu is an effective element for being minutely separated in bare metal and increasing the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures. It is also an effective element for improving the adhesion to bare metal for the scale, enriched by the bare metal directly under the scale during attachment of a scale having heat insulation and lubrication as described above. If the additive quantity is below 1%, however, the improvement of the pulling strength at ordinary temperatures is low, and if the additive quantity is too high, the Cu enriched directly under the scale permeates into the crystal grain boundary of the bare metal at high temperatures, making the surface layer of the core metal fragile.

Thus, the lower limit of the additive quantity of Cu for an alloy of the present invention was set to 1%, and the upper limit was set to 2%.

With a preference over Cr, Ti and Zr are combined with C to form a carbide. Unlike a Cr carbide, a Ti and Zr carbide has a uniform distribution in the bare metal, and the solubility in bare metal at high temperatures is extremely low compared to a Cr carbide, so Ti and Zr are effective elements for lowering the partial melting point of the grain boundary and reducing the embrittlement of the grain boundary as well as increasing the pulling strength at high temperatures. Further, as a result of the decrease in the quantity of Cr carbide because precedence is made for Ti and Zr over Cr in forming the carbide, the Cr, W and Mo absorbed in the Cr carbide is decreased, the concentrations of these elements in the bare metal are accordingly increased, and the pulling strength of the alloy at high temperatures due to solid solution hardening improves. Nevertheless, if the additive quantity of Ti and Zr is too large, the liquid fluidity is markedly decreased when dissolving the alloy in air, and the castability when manufacturing the core metal is impaired.

Thus, the upper limit of the additive quantity of a total of either one or two types of Ti and Zn [illegible, r?] for an alloy of the present invention was fixed at 0.5% and the upper limit at 0.2%.

A core metal alloy for piercing a seamless pipe was described above; because a description for a core metal alloy for such expansion is exactly the same as that for a core metal alloy for piercing, it has been omitted.

Next, an embodiment is described.

The compositions of embodiments of core metal alloys for piercing according to the prevent invention are indicated in Table 1. The compositions of alloys according to the antecedent Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention as well as conventionally known types of alloys are also given alongside.

A number 10 ordinary temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-Z-2201, a high temperature pulling test piece according to specification number JIS-G-0567, as well as piercing core metals for an Assel mill with diameters of 69 m/m, 72 m/m and 75 m/m were manufactured as raw materials for the alloys of the compositions indicated in Table 1. High temperature pulling tests were performed with a 5% strain rate every minute at a temperature of 900°C. Using these core metals, piercing tests of two types (C approximately 1% and Cr approximately 1.5%) of actual JIS SUJ bearing steel material (so-called high carbon chrome bearing steel material) were performed using the Assel mill. The results of these tests are indicated in Table 2. The durability of the core metal is indicated with the average number of piercing holes per core metal for piercing.

As seen in Table 2, the mechanical strength at ordinary and high temperatures of alloys according to the present invention is between 1.5 and 3 times that of conventionally known types of alloys, and it can be seen that it is equivalent or somewhat higher than that of the alloys in the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The durability of a core metal manufactured with the alloy of the present invention is sent to be between 2 and 5 times that of a known alloy and from between 1.5 and 2 times that of the alloys of the Patent Application Number S59-11899 [i.e., 1984-11899] invention. The increase in the durability of the core metals according to alloys of the present invention is due to the effects of the tortoise shell cracks in the surface of the core metal decreasing due to the addition of Co to the alloy, the adhesion of a scale due to the addition of Cu, and the prevention of grain boundary separation of the carbide due to the addition of Ti and Zr.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)
[see original for figures]

							see o	riginal	tor i		<u>s </u>						
	l		С	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No. a	1															*4
2	a2									·							Same
1	a3																Same
at a	a4																Same
i ii	a5																Same
Embodiment alloys	аб																Same
휲	a7							_									Same
펿	a8																Same
	a9																Same
		No.															Same
	62 8	1									<u></u>						
ρ	S =	2															Same
loy	Application S59.	3															Same
la s	i ca	4															Same
tive	[E 8	5															Same
ara	A i	6															Same
H.	Patent Application S59-	7															Same
Comparative alloys	Pa 11								.]								Same
		9															Same
	-																Same
		vm alla															Same

[*1 Well-known alloys]
[*2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]
[*4 Remainder]

Table 2. Properties [see original for figures]

			Mechanical ordinary ten	properties at	Mechanical 900° C	properties at	Material for piercing	Durability (number of
			Pulling strength (kg/mm ²)	Elongation percentage (%)	Pulling strength (kg/mm ²)	Elongation percentage (%)	tube	pierces per)
	No. al			(70)	(agami)	(/0)	Bearing copper	
5	a2						Same	
Embodiment alloys	a3						Same	
ent	a4						Same	
🖺	a5						Same	
ĕ	a 6						Same	
[a7						Same	
-	a8		_				Same	
L	a9						Same	
	4 %	No. 1					Same	
•	SS	2					Same	
\$	on 1 a l	3					Same	
읔	ior tic	4					Same	
g	en de la	5					Same	-
ati	A vii	6					Same	
Comparative alloys	Patent Application S59- 11899 invention alloys	7					Same	
E	ate 18	8					Same	
ĮΟ	<u> </u>	9					Same	
		*2					Same	
		*3					Same	

["Well-known alloys]
["2 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]
["3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

4. Brief Description of the Figures

Fig. 1 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 2 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 1.4%.

Fig. 3 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at ordinary temperatures when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 4 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of a Ni/Cr weight ratio on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8%.

Fig. 5 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Mo and W on mechanical properties at a temperature of 900°C when the quantity of Cr contained in an alloy of the present invention is 2.8% and the Ni/Cr weight ratio is 2.0.

Fig. 6 is a curved line diagram indicating effects of adding Co on the hardenability of an alloy of the present invention.

Fig. 1
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 2
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Elongation percentage
[lower label] Pulling strength

Fig. 3
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 4
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 5
Pulling strength (kg/mm²)
Elongation percentage (%)
[upper label] Pulling strength
[lower label] Elongation percentage

Fig. 6
Co additive quantity (%)

Procedural Amendment

13 February 1985

To Director-General Manabu Shiga of the Patent Office

1. Case identification

Patent Application Number S59-64475 [i.e., 1984-64475]

2. Title of the Invention

Core Metal Alloy for Piercing or Expanding Seamless Steel Pipe

3. Party amending

Relation to the case

Patent applicant

Shinhokoku Steel Co., Ltd.

(and one other)

4. Agent

Address

Number 17 Building, 1-chome 26-5, Tora-no-mon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105 Tel.

03 (502) 3181 [impression of a seal]

Name

(5847) Takehiko Suzue, Patent Attorney

5. Voluntary amendment

[impression of a seal, mostly illegible] 2 [= Feb?] 1985

6. Object of the amendment

Specification

7. Details of the amendment

(1) Correct the entire specification of the Scope of Claims as follows.

(2) Make the below corrections in the Specification.

A. 9 lines from the bottom of page 4, correct "0.1 to 0.25% C" to "0.14 to 0.18% C".

B. The last line on page 6, correct "perspectives" to "experimental perspectives".

C. Page 7 line 1, correct "0.1%" to "0.14%".

D. Same page line 2, correct "perspective" to "experimental perspective." Correct "0.25%" in that same line to "0.18%".

E. Same page line 3, insert "(refer to the embodiments given below)" after "piercing."

F. Correct Table 1 and Table 2 on pages 19 and 20 as in the attached pages.

Table 1. Alloy Composition Table (Weight Percent)

[see original for figures]

			$\overline{}$					118mm	TOI II	guic.	3 J						
	l	<u> </u>	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Мо	W	P	S	Co	Cu	Ti	Zr	Ni/Cr	Fe
	No.	a1													=-	11201	*4
Embodiment alloys	a2													 	_	 	Same
alj	a3				<u> </u> i									_	_		Same
Ħ	a4		<u> </u>	<u> </u>								<u> </u>				 	Same
Ĕ	a5															 	Same
Od:	a6															<u> </u>	
de j	a7															<u> </u>	Same
<u>ы</u>	a8													_			Same
	a9																Same
		No.															Same
e v	Patent pplication S59-	1						I									Same
Comparative allovs	Patent ication	3														-	Same
ᇤ	Pat	3							[Same
3	jld	4															Same
	Ar	5						`									Same
					 -												Same

		7							•	Same
		8								Same
i		9								Same
	_	72								Same
	•	*3								Same.

Well-known alloys]

[² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper] [³ 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

⁴ Remainder

Table 2. Properties

[see original for figures] Mechanical properties at Mechanical properties at Material for Durability ordinary temperatures 900° C piercing (number of Pulling Elongation Pulling tube pierces **Elongation** strength percentage strength percentage per) (kg/mm^2) (kg/mm^2) (%) (%) No. al Bearing copper **Embodiment alloys** a2 Same a3 Same Same a5 Same a6 Same a7 Same a8 Same a9 Same No. 1 Same Patent Application S59-11899 invention alloys 2 Same Comparative alloys Same Same 5 Same 6 Same Same 8 Same 9 Same Same Same

Well-known alloys] ² 3 Cr-1 Ni cast copper]

[*3 1.5 Cr-0.75 Ni cast copper]

2. Claims

1. A core metal alloy for piercing or expanding [insertion] a [end insertion] seamless steel pipe made from, by weight, 0.14 to 0.18% C, 1 to 3% Cr, 1 to 9% Ni, 0.3 to 3% of a total of one or two types of Mo and W, 1 to 2% of Co, 1 to 2% of Cu, 0.2 to 0.5% of a total of one or two types of Ti and Zr, and the balance Fe with inevitable trace quantities of impurities, and a weight ratio value for Ni/Cr of between 1 and 3.

2. A core metal alloy recited in Claim 1 characterized by the fact of further containing, by weight, according to need 1.5% or less of Si and/or 1.5% or less of Mn and as a deoxidizer.



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AFFIDAVIT OF ACCURACY

I, Kim Stewart, hereby certify that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and accurate translations performed by professional translators of the following patents from Japanese to English:

2000-162192

102875

60-208458

2000-94068

2000-107870

Kim Stewart

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Sworn to before me this 23rd day of January 2002.

Signature, Notary Public

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Stamp, Notary Public

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